

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864.

We publish in another part of this day's paper, the remarks of Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL, in the House of Representatives of Kentucky, upon the adoption of the resolutions announcing the death of the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. They contain a beautiful and just tribute to Kentucky's departed statesman.

Mr. Bell handed us the manuscript of his remarks just as he was leaving for home before the recess, but we concluded to defer their publication until the re-assembling of the Legislature, that all the members might have a copy of them.

We noticed in our city some days ago, the well known faces of our old friends Gen. Boyle, Col. Hanson, and Col. M. Mundy.

Night before last a detachment of the 22d Kentucky Infantry, arrived in our city, bringing the war worn flag of that regiment. They report the regiment in excellent health and spirits, and anxious to be led to victory. This regiment is now under the command of Col. G. W. Monroe. He needs no word of praise from us, his reputation is surpassed by none of his companions in arms.

The Hop Friday night was a complete success. We noticed many strange beauties in attendance. We hope the series of Hops, just commenced, will continue as successful as they have begun.

We call attention to the advertisement of J. B. Lampton, in another column of our paper. It will be seen that he has a variety of reasonable goods which the Ladies, particularly, will do well to examine.

The river is still frozen over at this point and above, thus effectually shutting out from the market the large surplus of wheat lying on its banks.

The regiment now being organized at this place is fast reaching its completion. Success to you Col. Craddock.

Col. Roy S. Clarke, of the 8th Kentucky cavalry of the Confederate army, died a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island on the first day of this year. He was a native of Clarke county, Ky., served nobly in the Mexican war as a private in the 2d Kentucky regiment, but the honors which he won at Buena Vista were clouded by the fatal delusion which impelled him to raise a regiment of rebel cavalry when Kirby Smith occupied our State, and he has fallen a victim to disease contracted while engaged in the predatory expeditions of General John Morgan.

It will be seen from an advertisement in our paper that a small change has been made in the time of the arrival and departure of the cars on our railroad. Those who travel will do well to notice it, or they may be left behind.

Masonic Notice.

The Members of Hiram Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. Masons, are hereby notified that the place of meeting has been changed. The meetings hereafter will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, on Broadway street. The next meeting will be on Monday night, the 11th January, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Lodge.

G. W. LEWIS, Sec'y.

Richmond Market.

The following specimens of humorous exchange originates with our spy little temporary, the Pulaski (Tenn.) Chant. The first telling excited by reading perhaps with all, be one of merry laughter. This "sober second" bringing a sad sympathy with the suffering of innocent millions—women, children, and other helpless classes, who have done, and could do, nothing to promote or to repress the insane strife, which brings them to unrelieved calamity. Our extract is indeed a caricature; but it is also the exaggerated picture of a miserable reality.

Editor CHATTELAINE: Having just escaped from the kingdom of Jeff Davis—leaving Richmond about ten days since—I furnish you with very late and most reliable report of the markets when I left there, satisfied that it will be ahead of anything yet received from that quarter. At another time I may give you further intelligence from Dixie.

Flour—Twenty-five pounds imported by Brown & Co., by carrier pigeons, still in first hands. Flour, in small quantities, is jobbing readily at 70¢/80¢ per pound. We notice four pounds to the Mayor on private terms.

Pork—The barrel imported overland via Santa Fe, Texas and Vicksburg, before that city was taken, is nearly all in the hands of the jobbers. Sales of three pounds of Hog round, at \$2, half cash, the remainder in a note of four months, secured by a bushel of Confederate States of America bonds. A half barrel will accrue in January, if the man's hogs don't die in the meantime of starvation. This will overstock the market, and make the street where the hog owner lives, nearly as busy as ever.

Monetary—A man who ran the blockade at Wilmington, brought a sovereign and a Spanish quarter, most of which has been put in circulation here, and has produced unprecedented activity among our business men. Confidence has, in a great measure, been restored, and our merchants, who have been mowing the grass which grew in the principal streets during the past summer, will most of them resume trade by peddling peanuts and Lucifer matches during the ensuing month.

Candy—Sale of six sticks to the purser of the floating battery of hydraulic ram on

private terms; the market has a downward tendency. Candy is jobbing in sticks at 87¢/91¢.

Potatoes—We notice the arrival of a peck from near the Dismal Swamp. No sales. An old contraband, who lives on the south side of James River, is said to have a quarter of an acre. This keeps the market depressed.

Dry Goods—Sales of ten cotton handkerchiefs by Todd, Dupuy & Co., at \$16¢/23¢, indorsed notes six months.

Cotton—The arrival of one bale from the coast, per mule back, threw the city into confusion. Such an accumulation of the precious staple in Richmond it was thought would attract the cupidity of the Northern mercenaries, and precipitate an attack before the military defenses were complete. The Provost Marshal sent the cotton back at the expense of the owner.

Tobacco—Unusual scarcity exists in Virginia leaf. Four plugs were sold on Change, on Saturday last, to parties who wished to send to Atlanta. A good sale has sprung up in old quids. They are collected by the blacks, put up neatly in tin foil and sold to new beginners. The price ranges according to the number of times chewed. The third chewing is made up into snuff.

Whisky—This necessary article is going down every day, though not in price. The figure now for a common-sized drink are \$14 75; to wet your tongue, \$10; to smell the cork, \$4 75; to look at the bottle, \$1 17, and 61 cents to say whisky aloud. There was a charge made of 25 cents for passing a saloon, but that tax has been removed by the Legislature. A pint of the fluid was bought by a wealthy planter early in September. It cost him a steamboat load of Confederate notes, four fingers and a hoghead of sugar. This seems almost incredible.

Brutality and Immodesty in a Boston Public Institution.

The revelations just made public by the prison inspectors appointed annually to visit the Boston reformatory institutions, afford another proof that people may be so distressed by evils existing in a foreign land as to entirely overlook as gross ones directly at their own doors.

Deer Island is the place where these reformatory schools are situated. There boys with habits likely to trouble society, and young girls destitute of a wholesome corrective influence over their lives at home, are taken in charge, schooled and educated, so as to restore them to society with improved morals and a sense of self-respect that will be their future protection. One would think that the aim and objects of such institutions, to say nothing of the youth and the sex of many of its inmates, would have saved them from the brutality of corporal punishment, and induced such regulations as would tend to preserve the sense of modesty among them.

This supposition, however natural, appears not to have entered into the superintendent's idea of what wholesome discipline should be. He not only has public baths for the females, but he himself performed the task of flogging them "with all his might." The report says: "The prisons are provided with the ordinary bath tub, from three to seven in number, and placed side by side, at distances from twelve to twenty-four inches apart; these are all in open rooms, without any screen or protection whatever, and in these, publicly exposed to the prisoners, men, women, and girls, in their respective departments, in groups of from three to seven, are required to perform their ablutions. Old offenders, young offenders, girls of nine and ten years of age, alike must dress themselves, and in full observation of their fellows and officers, in a state of utter nudity, enter the bath, perform its duty, and partake of its refreshment."

After this moral lesson, it is not very surprising to find that such a brute should think flogging women was other than wholesome discipline. But the fellow testifies to his own unmanliness and brutality by showing how he reduced a young woman of seventeen to obedience. The girl was high spirited and proud. She frankly confessed to a fault, but would not submit voluntarily to degradation. The superintendent did not attempt to win her by kindness, though she was a girl easily brought to reason by such influence. He procured a rat, half an inch in diameter and twenty inches long, and with this he struck the poor thing with "all his might," over the neck and shoulders, "leaving marks as large as the palm of his hand." This was not sufficient for the brute, and he sent for a larger stick, and "then she held out her hand."

After this beating and this submission, she was confined to the cell and the food of the solitary, where the Prison Inspectors found her eighteen days after the inhuman flogging thus inflicted. This was only, however, a portion of the duty he seemed to delight in, for he also testifies that in the boys' department he sometimes "performed the flogging with an ordinary wagon whip." It is a remarkable commentary on the whole conduct of this public institution, that after the publication of these facts, the Directors of the institution published a card, in which they state that they know all that is going on in the prison under their charge, and that they have much confidence in their superintendent at Deer Island.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Formidable Attack by Bees.

Huber, Bevan, and other naturalists who have studied the extraordinary habits and instincts of bees, have not yet succeeded in discovering the various circumstances which lead those instincts to attack men in a hostile spirit. "How far revenge or retaliation for injuries received, influence them, is but imperfectly unknown. There is proof that, when the queen bee dies, the hive is thrown into confusion and agitation; and it has been supposed by many persons that the insects, at such a time, would seek to attack any one who may have been concerned in the death of the great mother. This, whether right or wrong, was the suggested explanation of an extraordinary attack by bees, in Prussia, in 1820. As narrated in the *Berliner Zeitung*, the incident was as follows:

On the 20th of July, M. Euler, a merchant of Berlin, was traveling with his wife from Wittenburg to that city; they were in a private carriage, and a coachman was driving. While passing along the high road, between Kropstadt and Schmogelsdorf, the coachman observed the horses to rub uneasily against each other, as if stung by a horse fly. Suddenly a swarm of bees appeared, or a collection of swarms, numerous beyond all reckoning. They covered the carriage, horses, travelers and coachman, but more especially the living beings. They attacked the mouth, nose, and eyes, and ears of each horse, until the poor animal, quite overcome, lay down unresisting. The coachman lost his hat while endeavor-

ing to aid the horses, and the bees then fastened upon his head with such avidity that his poor skull became covered with a matted mass of bees, hair, and blood; he threw himself on the ground in desperation, and he became for a time insensible.—Madame Euler, as soon as the attack began, covered her face with her hood, got out of the carriage, hastened to a neighboring field, and threw herself, face downwards, on the grass.

M. Euler, then alighted and shouted for help; but while his mouth was open some of the bees entered it and increased his troubles. He then covered his face and neck with a handkerchief, and ran to a place where he saw three peasants looking on; but they were too much alarmed to help him, and so he ran on further. He then met a woodman, a carrier with a cart and three horses, and some laborers. After much entreaty the carrier agreed to put his horses into a neighboring stable and to accompany M. Euler, as did the others, all carrying dry hay and straw to burn. Arrived at the spot, they found Madame Euler still lying face downward on the grass, very little injured. The poor coachman, lying nearly insensible, and for forty-eight hours his case was precarious. After burning much hay and straw to drive away the bees, M. Euler and his helpers were able to examine the suffering horses. One was so maddened by the stinging it had received that he died the same day; the other was taken to Schmogelsdorf and placed under the care of a veterinary surgeon, but the poor animal died on the following day. M. Euler, in attempting afterwards to assign a probable reason for this fierce attack, supposed that when the horses had been seen to rub against each other a queen bee was annoying one of them; that the rubbing crushed her, and that the attack by the swarm was an expression of the bees' resentment for the murder of their queen. Others sought no further than this for an explanation: That there were, at that time, no less than 2,000 hives of bees in the commune of Schmogelsdorf, and that this number (greatly beyond the usual limit) increased the probability of attacks on men and animals.

Women Under Difficulties.

The first sentiment that gains expression when a female convict finds herself in the reception room of the penitentiary is that of regard for her personal appearance. It happens thus: by the rules of the prison the hair of the inmate is cut to the regulation length, and this operation calls forth from the unfortunate woman curses and prayers, tears and wheedling entreaties, some times even the fiercest resistance. She may have plotted murder, may have poisoned her own child, or committed any other crime, without the quiver of an eyelid; but she cannot submit to the indignity of having her locks reduced by the shears of the penitentiary. Less painful and often amusing instances of vanity are seen later in the woman's prison life; and the matron, who accompanies us, assures us that it is one of the most serious duties of her class to check the love of display which shows itself even here. One woman, for instance, appeared on a certain day with brilliantly painted cheeks; the whole ward was at once restless with envy and curiosity; the embellishment was a decided success, and the secret irritated the feminine mind almost beyond endurance. The prison authorities were at fault also; there was no coloring matter in the woman's cell, or about the building at any point to which she had access. At last, after the closest watching for some time, the secret of the art was laid open. The woman was at work, in common with other convicts, upon blue cotton shirts, through which a red stripe ran; she was accustomed to pull out, here and there, a thread of this last mentioned color, and when a sufficient quantity had accumulated, she would soak them in water, and thus obtain the substitute for rouge. Other women scrape the whitening from the walls, and grind it fine enough to use as powder for the face.

The windows of certain cells had wire netting before them. From these Ball would abstract stiffeners to serve as substitutes for bones. The wires being withdrawn with discretion, here and there, their absence was not discovered. One Sunday, however, the ingenious woman faintly away in church, a victim to tight lacing; and so the trick was detected.

This same woman was the inventor of a favorite kind of pomade, made from an occasional candle, or from the grease of her dinner, and with the aid of this she would turn out in the morning with her hair rolled in the highest style of flash art. Her prison bonnets would be refashioned in the darkness of night into shapes totally unlike their original form; and she was the leader of the *ton* in the matter of the caps furnished as a part of the regular costume. All the women indeed, show a high degree of ingenuity in making the ugly articles last mentioned into preactable affairs. The matron tells us that there is quite a series of fashions during the year with them. One woman will start a new border, or new tucks and plates behind, or introduce a piece of wire to give the thing a semblance of come lines; if the new idea meets the approval of the other women it becomes "the style," and it is at once adopted with more or less success.

No savage could value a piece of glass more highly than does the average female convict. She will break her window—the cells at Millbank have glazed apertures for light—lament over the "accident" with well-acted grief, and most cunningly secrete a bit of the glass where the closest search fails to discover it; then smoking one side over her lamp, or making a back of black cloth, she will exult in secret over the miserable apology for a mirror, and, as the matron says, will behave with propriety for weeks, only because she has this well-spring of joy in her cell.—[Harper's Magazine.]

Major Wilson, commanding the 3d cavalry Missouri State Militia, has made an official report of the result of a fight recently had with a party of guerrillas between Pilot Knob and the Arkansas line. The casualty list of the rebel marauders is peculiar. They lost in killed thirty, mortally wounded three, slightly wounded two. The Major took one hundred and twelve prisoners and all the property of the party.

THE BEST SKATE RINK OUTDOOR—Among the numerous fancy skaters on the Public Garden pond within the last few days no one has attracted more attention than a young man who, having lost one leg, has learned to skate with the other alone. With some assistance from a crutch, he propels himself vigorously over the ice, and darts among the shifting crowd with as much apparent ease as if he was fully supplied with the usual means of locomotion.—Boston Post, Dec. 30.

COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Carter v. Gay, Jefferson; affirmed.
Parnols v. Bathol, Harding; affirmed.
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Harris, Harding; affirmed.
Huston v. Hagan, Union; affirmed.
Bottom v. Hart's adm'r, Boyle; reversed.

ORDERS.
Watson v. Watson, Kenton; continued.
Hardy v. Harrell, Calloway; continued.
Beeler v. Wright, Larue; continued.
Baker v. Grundy's heirs, Hopkins; argued by Lindsey for appellees, and argument concluded by John M. Harlan for appellant.
Bank of Louisville v. Barlick et al, Barron; argued by Lindsey for appellees, and argument concluded by Sampson for appellants.
Watson v. Watson, Kenton; continued.
Salles et al v. Stewart's adm'r, Grant;
Wintersole v. Commonwealth for use of Huker; continued.
Bohannon v. Grief et al, McCracken; were submitted on briefs.

H. W. PITKIN. W. L. P. WIARD. S. W. POPE.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SEEDS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER.

311 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

We have always in store a large stock of

CLOVER,

TIMOTHY,

BLUE GRASS,

ORCHARD GRASS, AND

OTHER KINDS OF SEEDS.

Our stock of IMPLEMENTS embraces nearly everything used by the planter. We have been engaged in the SEED BUSINESS in Louisville for ten years, and believe that we fully understand the wants of the public.

Our ANNUAL ALMANAC AND CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS will be forwarded promptly on application.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

January 11, 1864-2m.

Commissioner's Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court.

John M. Harlan, Guardian, &c., Notice to Creditors.

Mary P. Graham, &c.

THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of February, 1864. By order of the Court: L. H. HORD, Commissioner.

Jan. 11, 1864-td.

NOTICE.

ON the 30th day of December, 1863, a negro boy calling himself MITCHELL, was committed to the Monroe county jail, as a runaway slave. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, weighs about 135 pounds, light color, heavy lips, shows the whites of his eyes considerably. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law. MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C. Jan. 11, 1864-1m.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. MARY TRAYNE RUBY, Principal.

THE Thirty-First semi-annual Session of this School will commence on Monday, January 25th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION:

Board, including fuel and lights.....\$90 00

Tuition in primary branches..... 10 00

Tuition in common English branches..... 15 00

Tuition in higher English branches..... 20 00

Music, Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.

No deduction made for voluntary absence. For further information address the Principal.

Jan. 11, 1864-2m.

Ladies Look at This.

A FINE and varied stock of

CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

running in price from \$5 to \$35 opened and for sale this day, MONDAY, JANUARY 11TH, also Shawls, Cloth for Cloaks, Flannels, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linseys, Table and Irish Linens, Prints, and all the DRESS GOODS. Brown and Bleached Cottons, at nearly all prices. Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Under Wear, Shaker Hoopskirts, Balloons, and a variety of other goods and notions too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold at small profits, by the undersigned at the Brick Office opposite J. L. Moore & Son, on Main street. J. B. LAMPTON.

Jan. 11, 1864-td.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Belvoir, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:30 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAUEL GILL, Superintendent.

Jan. 9, 1864.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 11th day of January, 1864, which, if not called for, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C. Brainer, Peter (2) McCurdy, Aaron (2) Blodin, John Moor, James Marshall, Judge J. A. Mills, G. H. Crutcher, Mrs. Mary B. Phillips, Stephen Poe, John Fitch, Frank Radford, Thos. A. Reese, Miss Mary Robinson, Miss Anna Green, George S. Samuel, H. E. Mosse, Moses Mitchell, John G. Webster Albert Murphy, Miss Sarah Williams, Miss Martha Middleton, Mrs. Jane Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of 1st P. M. Office open from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 5 1/2 P. M. W. A. GAINES, P. M.

WOODFORD FEMALE COLLEGE

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, passed at the present session thereof, the undersigned, Trustees of the Woodford Female College, in the town of Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, will offer public auction, the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in said town of Versailles, on Friday, the 22d day of January, 1864, the LAND AND PREMISES upon which the College is situated, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, including a large quantity of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

all new and in good condition.

The lot upon which said College stands contains

ABOUT SIX ACRES,

with all the necessary buildings, recently erected, to accommodate about seventy-five boarders, and is one of the most desirable locations for a Female College in Kentucky.

Persons wishing to purchase said property can have the opportunity of inspecting it by application to the Rev. Elisha Pinkerton, on the premises, or to the undersigned, Trustees of said College, in Versailles, at any time before the day of sale.

THOMAS GRADY, ZEB WARD, WILLIAM M. DANIEL, N. STONE, JOHN S. MINARY, Trustees.

Jan. 11, 1864-td.

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4, 1864.

The frequent outrages perpetrated in various parts of the State by lawless bands of marauders, can in a large degree be traced to the active aid of rebel sympathizers in our midst, or their neglect to furnish to Military Commandants the information, in their possession, which would lead to the defeat and capture of such marauders.

Sympathizers with the rebellion who, while enjoying protection from the Government, abuse the leniency extended to them by concealing the movements of rebel guerrillas, by giving them information, affording them shelter, supplying them with provisions, and otherwise encouraging and fomenting private raids, are in criminal complicity with all the outrages perpetrated by the marauders whom they secretly countenance.

It is in the power of persons whose sympathies are with the rebellion to prevent guerrilla raids, almost invariably, by furnishing to Military Officers of the United States or State of Kentucky, the information which experience has proved them to be, as a general thing, possessed of.

If all would unite, as is their duty, in putting down guerrillas, we should soon cease to be troubled with their raids. A neglect to afford all assistance and information which may aid in defeating the designs of marauding parties, can but be construed as a culpable and active assistance to our enemies.

I, therefore, request that the various Military Commandants in the State of Kentucky will, in every instance where a loyal citizen is taken off by bands of guerrillas, immediately arrest at least five of the most prominent and active rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of such outrage for every loyal man taken by guerrillas. These sympathizers should be held as hostages for the safe and speedy return of the loyal citizens. Where there are disloyal relatives of guerrillas, they should be the chief sufferers. Let them learn that if they refuse to exert themselves actively for the assistance and protection of the loyal, they must expect to reap the just fruits of their complicity with the enemies of our State and people.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

January 4, 1864-1m.

*Journal, Democrat, and Anzeiger, Louisville; Monitor, Owensboro; Tribune, Danville; publish one month and send bills to Secretary of State.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL or WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the malarious influence, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the only preparation of the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1855.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unimproved.	\$87,963 13	
Cash on hand and in Bank.	85,990 92	
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit.	111,968 05	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad.		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	\$44,000	39,600 00
Cleveland & P. & F. Railroad.		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	5,500	4,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad.		
(Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	12,200 00
Cleveland & P. & F. Railroad.		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	27,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.		
(Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	27,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.		
(2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	25,500 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad.		
(2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	25,500 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	20,000	22,000 00
Hartford & N. Y. R. Co.		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	38,000	41,500 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co.		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	30,000	32,400 00
N. J. R. & T. Co.		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	10,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co.		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	10,000 00
Little Miami Railroad Co.		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	3,000	3,360 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co.		
Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	12,100 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	28,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (W. T. & C. Co.) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	29,250 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly.	75,000	86,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	38,000	42,940 00
Hartford City Scrip, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest.	26,000	26,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1863 & 1865), 6 per cent., annual interest.	60,000	67,200 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	28,500 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest.	205,000	206,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	125,000	135,000 00
United States 5-30s, 3 per cent., semi-annual interest.	100,000	100,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, (August, 7 1/2-10 per cent., semi-annual interest.	57,300	60,165 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest.	10,000	10,500 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest.	31,000	35,650 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	15,000	15,450 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	20,000	22,800 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	100,000	112,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	26,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest.	76,000	45,000 00
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest.	101,530 70	
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863.	18,690	15,896 00
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. S'tk.	50,000	90,000 00
250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. S'tk.	25,000	26,500 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. Co. S'tk.	10,700	15,515 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. S'tk.	5,000	1,250 00
50 Shares City of N. Y. S'tk.	5,000	5,250 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk S'tk.	5,000	5,150 00
36 Shares Eagle Bk S'tk.	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares B'nk S'tk.	20,000	21,000 00
100 Shares Safety Fund Bk S'tk.	10,000	10,300 00
200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S'tk.	20,000	16,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank S'tk.	10,000	8,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank S'tk.	20,000	16,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bk S'tk.	20,000	22,800 00
40 Shares Etna Bk S'tk.	14,000	14,700 00
100 Shares Bank of Commerce Co. S'tk.	5,000	5,500 00
200 Shares City Bank S'tk.	20,000	21,600 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk S'tk.	10,000	9,900 00
275 Shares Exchange Bank S'tk.	13,750	13,750 00
450 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bk S'tk.	44,000	51,040 00
500 Shares Hartford Bk S'tk.	50,000	71,500 00
100 Shares B'nk S'tk.	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Phoenix Bk S'tk.	30,000	32,100 00
250 Shares State Bk S'tk.	25,000	30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk S'tk.	7,500	11,250 00
400 Shares Am. Bk S'tk.	40,000	42,000 00
800 Shares B'nk of Am. S'tk.	30,000	39,000 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk.	20,000	22,000 00
800 Shares Bankers & Dr. S'tk.	20,000	25,000 00
400 Shares City Bk S'tk.	10,000	14,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th S'tk.	10,000	10,000 00
200 Shares N. Y. City S'tk.	20,000	20,400 00
100 Shares Hanover Bk S'tk.	10,000	10,000 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk S'tk.	30,000	31,800 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank S'tk.	10,000	13,000 00
200 Shares Market Bk S'tk.	20,000	20,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics Bk S'tk.	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk S'tk.	10,000	10,000 00
400 Shares Metropolitan Bk S'tk.	40,000	46,000 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank S'tk.	41,000	44,280 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk S'tk.	20,000	28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk S'tk.	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk S'tk.	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. S'tk.	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares B'nk of N. Y. S'tk.	20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk.	20,000	21,000 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk S'tk.	20,000	20,000 00
500 Shares Peoples Bk S'tk.	10,000	10,600 00
500 Shares Phoenix Bk S'tk.	10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk.	20,000	23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk.	15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. S'tk.	10,000	20,000 00

Total assets of Company, \$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors.

None.

Losses adjusted and not due.

\$5,629 83

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs.

137,107 12

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

Total liabilities, \$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Hartford County.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in the stocks and bonds of the above described investments, not any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.

Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.]

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and in having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Etna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

James W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.

Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade.

Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton.

M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison.

James A. Chapman, Lexington, Fayette.

Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll.

David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.

Alex. S. McGroarty, Danville, Boyle.

Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin.

Fred. H. Skinner, Elizabethtown, Lyon.

John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin.

Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming.

Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott.

Phil H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson.

H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian.

Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock.

James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer.

James W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette.

Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard.

Fred. B. Mariner, Lebanon, Marion.

Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson.

Joseph Broderick, Maysville, Mason.

Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery.

Chas. T. Chalm, New Castle, Henry.

John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine.

Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen.

Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell.

John O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess.

Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon.

John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken.

Lease D. Smith, Richmond, Madison.

Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington.

Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston.

James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby.

Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln.

Dan'l M. Bowmar, Versailles, Woodford.

A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke.

H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin.

July 20-25.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the jailer of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Sept. 2, 1863-wktw3m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863-lm.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of 52 weeks, \$3.00.

NOTICE. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MOLLY. She is about 16 years of age, black color. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 8 years old, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself LOUISA, and her two children, HENRY and WILLIAM. The woman is about 22 years of age, mulatto color. Henry is about 4 years of age, mulatto color. William is about 2 years of age, mulatto color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself ESTER. She is about 18 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself SALLY. She is about 40 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BEN. He is about 25 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

Stray Notice.

ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky. TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. Malar, one SORREL MARE, four years old, a small star in the forehead. Appraised to seventy dollars before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 25th day of September, 1863.

C. T. CATTELL, J. P. A. C.

Oct. 5, 1863-lm-w.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ISAAC. He is about 40 years of age, black color, weighs 150 pounds, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Says he belongs to Sarah B. Wood, of Nashville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

Oct. 7, 1863-lm.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Corozo Rappo, Natchitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of the above named Snuffs, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Long, P. A. L. or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oroonoko, Canada, No. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863-ly.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. and Chicago, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

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